protein, or a complex between a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound binds alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, in an amount effective to treat or prevent the disease or disorder in the mammal.

Please add new claims 97-128 as follows:

97. (new) A method for treating or preventing a disease or disorder comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than lactoferrin, tissue-type plasminogen activator, a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex between a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound modulates the interaction of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor with a first heat shock protein, in an amount effective to treat or prevent the disease or disorder in the mammal.

98. (new) The method of claim 97, wherein the purified compound binds to the first heat shock protein.

99. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the first heat shock protein is gp96.

100. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the first heat shock protein is Hsp70.

101. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the first heat shock protein is Hsp90.

102. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the purified compound is an antibody specific for the first heat shock protein.

103. (new) The method of claim 75 or 97, wherein the purified compound is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin, an antibody specific for a lipoprotein complex, an antibody specific for urokinase-type plasminogen activator, or an antibody specific for an exotoxin.

104. (new) A method for treating or preventing cancer comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein

comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound modulates the interaction of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ligand, in an amount effective to treat or prevent the disease or disorder in the mammal.

105. (new) A method for treating or preventing cancer comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound binds alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor, in an amount effective to treat or prevent the disease or disorder in the mammal.

106. (new) The method of claim 104 or 105, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of: human sarcomas or carcinomas, fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, colon carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilms' tumor, cervical cancer, testicular tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma, meningioma, melanoma, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma, leukemias, polycythemia vera, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, Waldenström's macroglobulinemia, and heavy chain disease.

107. (new) A method for treating or preventing an infectious disease comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound modulates the interaction of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor with an alpha

(2) macroglobulin receptor ligand in an amount effective to treat or prevent the infectious disease in the mammal.

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108. (new) A method for treating or preventing an infectious disease comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound binds alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor in an amount effective to treat or prevent the infectious disease in the mammal.

109. (new) The method of claim 107 or 108, wherein the infectious disease is caused by a infectious agent selected from the group consisting of: hepatitis type B virus, adeno-associated virus, cytomegalovirus, papilloma virus, polyoma viruses, SV40, adenoviruses, herpes simplex type I, herpes simplex type II, Epstein-Barr virus, poxviruses, variola vaccinia virus, RNA viruses, human immunodeficiency virus type I, human immunodeficiency virus type II, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type II, influenza virus, measles virus, rabies virus, Sendai virus, poliomyelitis virus, coxsackieviruses, rhinoviruses, reoviruses, rubella virus, Semliki forest virus, arboviruses, hepatitis type A virus, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Clostridium tetani*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Klebsiella ozaenae*, *Klebsiella rhinoscleromotis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Campylobacter* fetus, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Edwardsiella tarda*, *Yersinia enterocolitica*, *Yersinia pestis*, *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Shigella sonnei*, *Salmonella typhiimurium*, *Salmonella typhii*, *Treponema pallidum*, *Treponema pertenue*, *Treponema carateneum*, *Borrelia vincentii*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Francisella tularensis*, *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella suis*, *Brucella melitensis*, *Mycoplasma spp.*, *Rickettsia prowazeki*, *Rickettsia tsutsugumushi*, *Chlamydia spp.*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Entomoeba histolytica*, *Trichomonas tenas*, *Trichomonas hominis*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Trypanosoma gambiense*, *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*, *Trypanosoma*

cruzi, *Leishmania donovani*, *Leishmania tropica*, *Leishmania braziliensis*, *Pneumocystis pneumonia*, *Plasmodium vivax*, *Plasmodium falciparum*, and *Plasmodium malaria*.

110. (new) A method for treating or preventing an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound modulates the interaction of alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor with an alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ligand in an amount effective to treat or prevent the autoimmune disorder in the mammal.

111. (new) A method for treating or preventing an autoimmune disorder comprising administering to a mammal a purified compound, other than a heat shock protein, a fusion protein comprising a heat shock protein, or a complex of a heat shock protein and a peptide, which compound binds alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor in an amount effective to treat or prevent the autoimmune disorder in the mammal.

112. (new) The method of claim 110 or 111, wherein the autoimmune disorder is selected from the group consisting of: insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome, scleroderma, polymyositis, chronic active hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, pernicious anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, idiopathic Addison's disease, vitiligo, gluten-sensitive enteropathy, Graves' disease, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune neutropenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura, rheumatoid arthritis, cirrhosis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune infertility, Goodpasture's disease, bullous pemphigoid, discoid lupus, ulcerative colitis, and dense deposit disease.

113. (new) The method of claim 75, 97, 104, 107, or 110 wherein the purified compound binds the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

114. (new) The method of claim 104, 107, or 110 wherein the purified compound binds the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ligand.

115. (new) The method of claim 114 wherein the purified compound binds to a first heat shock protein.

116. (new) The method of claim 114 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ligand is alpha (2) macroglobulin, a lipoprotein complex, urokinase-type plasminogen activator, or an exotoxin.

117. (new) The method of claim 114 wherein the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor ligand is a first heat shock protein.

118. (new) The method of claim 117, wherein the first heat shock protein is gp96.

119. (new) The method of claim 117, wherein the first heat shock protein is Hsp70.

120. (new) The method of claim 117, wherein the first heat shock protein is Hsp90.

121. (new) The method of claim 75, 97, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110 or 111 wherein the purified compound is an agonist of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

122. (new) The method of claim 75, 97, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110 or 111 wherein the purified compound is an antagonist of the alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

123. (new) The method of claim 75, 97, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110 or 111, wherein the purified compound is an antibody specific for alpha (2) macroglobulin receptor.

124. (new) The method of claim 75, 97, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110 or 111, wherein the purified compound is a peptide.

125. (new) The method of claims 75, 97, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110 or 111, wherein the purified compound is a small molecule.